

**DARTON (Yorks.)  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**ANNUAL REPORTS**

**OF THE**

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

**AND THE**

**CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR**

**AND**

**CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT**

**for the Year 1952**



# **DARTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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## **HEALTH COMMITTEE**

### **Chairman**

Mr. Councillor George A. Priestley  
Chairman of the Council, January to May  
Vice-Chairman of the Council, May to December

### **Members**

#### **January to May, 1952**

##### **Councillors**

Mr. C. Skelton  
(County Councillor and  
Vice-Chairman of the Council)  
Mr. H. C. Dormand  
Mr. D. S. Hepworth  
Mr. A. Hinchliffe  
Mrs. I. Johnson  
Mr. C. Mason  
Mr. J. McBride  
Mr. F. Morris, M.B.E., J.P.  
Mr. J. Roebuck, B.E.M.  
Mr. F. Steeple  
Mr. J. Talbot

#### **May to December, 1952**

##### **Councillors**

Mr. C. Skelton  
(County Councillor and  
Chairman of the Council)  
Mr. O. A. Beevers  
Mrs. C. Empsall  
Mr. S. Hepworth  
Mr. A. Hinchliffe  
Mr. C. Mason  
Mr. I. Mason  
Mr. F. Morris, M.B.E., J.P.  
Mr. F. Steeple

### **Clerk to the Council**

Robert Smith

### **Medical Officer of Health**

J. R. Murdock, (Mod.)B.A., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.

### **Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent**

Irvine Fieldhouse, Cert.S.I.B., A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.  
Certified Meat and Food Inspector  
Certified Smoke Inspector

### **Sanitary and Cleansing Department Staff**

John Barry Sutton  
Part-time pupil assistant Sanitary Inspector  
Miss Mary Pilkington  
Shorthand Typist



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# DARTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR OF 1952

To the Chairman and Members of the Darton Urban District Council—

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my report on the health of the population of the Darton Urban District for the year 1952. This report shows, as before, the satisfactory state of affairs.

For the first time the crude and corrected Birth and Death Rates are both given. The corrected rate is, as you are aware, obtained by applying the comparability factor to the crude rate. This factor obtained from the Registrar General is based on the age and sex composition of the population. In the case of Darton the correction of the rates makes little difference. This is in contrast with some communities where there is a loading of the younger or the older age groups, a very considerable difference arises. The Birth Rate is very well maintained indeed. This is interesting in view of the nation-wide downward trend.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 41.6, this compares with 23.2 for 1951, and with the England and Wales figure of 27.6. As the Infant Mortality Rate is considered a good index of the social state of the community the figure for 1952 might give rise to alarm. There is, however, no cause whatsoever for worry, as, owing to the smallness of the number involved (10) any rate between  $41.6 \pm 26.3$  that is 68 or 11 could be due to chance, and could not be termed significantly different from the rate of 27.6 for England and Wales.

There were no serious outbreaks of Infectious Diseases during the year.

### Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area in Acres .....	4,726
Estimated Population, 1952 .....	14,190
No. of inhabited houses .....	4,166
Rateable Value .....	£47,939
Product of a Penny Rate .....	£185

## WATER SUPPLY

The Council's water supply is obtained from boreholes owned by the Penistone Urban District Council, and from the Barnsley Corporation Reservoirs. Both these are chlorinated at source and delivered to this area as a piped supply at Kirkwood, Penistone, Staincross Station and Higham Common.

All samples during the year of this water have been of a very good Bacteriological nature and the Chemical Analysis was:—

				Parts per million
Total solids	.....	.....	.....	400
Chloride	.....	.....	.....	26
Nitrite	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Nitrate	.....	.....	.....	3.77
Free Ammonia	.....	.....	.....	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	.....	.....	.....	0.01
Poisonous Metals	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Total Hardness	.....	.....	.....	280
Permanent Hardness	.....	.....	.....	114
Temporary Hardness	.....	.....	.....	166
pH	.....	.....	.....	7.40
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	.....	.....	.....	166

This water is of good organic purity

During the year damage was caused to the small 70,000 gallon reservoir at Staincross Common, by colliery subsidence. This left only one reservoir in working order, but a good supply has been maintained throughout the whole district.

The average consumption per person per day was approximately 20 gallons throughout the year, and is very satisfactory.

### Principal Vital Statistics for the Year 1952

(Based on the Registrar General's figures)

			Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admins. County	England and Wales (Prov. Figures)
BIRTH RATE	Crude	Correct			
(per 1,000 estimated population)	17.4	18.4	15.4	15.4	15.3
DEATH RATE					
(per 1,000 estimated population)					
all causes	10.2	11.9	12.1	11.5	11.3
Infective and Parasitic Diseases excl. TB but incl. Syphilis and other VD	0.07		0.07	0.07	X
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0.14		0.17	0.16)	
Tuberculosis, other forms	0		0.03	0.03)	0.24
Cancer	1.97		2.02	1.92	X
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1.62		1.88	1.74	X
Heart and Circulatory	3.24		4.66	4.35	X
Respiratory Diseases	0		1.21	1.15	X



MATERNAL MORTALITY				
(per 1,000 Live and Still Births)	—	0.88	0.80	0.72
INFANT MORTALITY				
(Deaths under 1 year per 1,000				
Live Births)	41.6	30.1	30.0	27.6
STILL BIRTHS				
(Rate per 1,000 total Births)	29.1	25.0	24.5	22.6

X Figures not available

## DEATHS

The following table shows the causes of Death and is amended for inward and outward transfers:—

	Under 1		1-14		15-44		45-64		65-69		70 and over		Total
	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Meningococcal Infections	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	4	9
Malignant Lung, Bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Malignant Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Malignant Uterus	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	3
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	2	14
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia, Pernicious Anaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	9	12	27
Coronary Disease, Angina	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	1	—	1	5	13
Hypertension, Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3
Other Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	5	13	25
Other Circulatory Disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	3	1	8
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Gastritis, Enteritis or Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Nephritis or Nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Senility	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	7
Motor Vehicle Accident	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
All Other Accidents	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Homicide and Operations of War	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	6	4	—	1	7	6	16	17	12	7	27	42	145

## BIRTHS

During the year 1952, 130 Male births, and 110 Female births making a total of 240 births were registered. Of this total there were 8 illegitimate births. In 1951 a total of 257 births were registered, and there were 12 illegitimate births. 58% mothers were delivered in Maternity Homes or Hospitals (54% in 1951).

## STILL BIRTHS

4 Male and 3 Female Still Births were notified, there were 10 Still Births notified in 1951.

## PREMATURE BIRTHS

There were 8 Premature Births notified during the year. Of this total 3 died. 2 Premature babies were born at home and 6 in Hospital, 1 case was associated with acute haemorrhage and 1 case with twin pregnancy, in the remaining cases no obvious cause was found.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY

(Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births)

During 1952 a total of 10 deaths under 1 year occurred consisting of 6 Males and 4 Females. The Infant Mortality Rate was ~~45.8~~ <sup>41.6</sup> per 1,000 live births. In 1951 6 deaths in children under 1 year occurred with a rate of 23.2 per 1,000 registered births. The causes of death were as follows:—

Meningococcal Infection	.....	.....	.....	Male aged 8 months
Bronchial Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	Male aged 5 months
Bronchial Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	Male aged 3 months
Congenital Malformation	.....	.....	.....	Male aged 5 months
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	.....	.....	.....	Male aged 5 months
Prematurity	.....	.....	.....	Male aged 2 days
Prematurity	.....	.....	.....	Female aged 8 hours
Prematurity	.....	.....	.....	Female aged 2 days
Asphyxia (Infanticide)	.....	.....	.....	Female aged 4 months
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	.....	.....	.....	Female aged 1 day

## MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was 1 maternal death during 1952, the actual cause of death was Uraemic due to acute yellow atrophy of the liver. In 1951 no maternal death occurred.

## PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable diseases other than Tuberculosis during 1952.

### Scarlet Fever

28 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, and out of these 20 were treated in Hospital, and 8 at home. Being now of a mild nature, it is unusual to find such a large proportion of cases admitted to Hospital. In fact cases in the main nowadays are admitted because of home conditions. 25 cases were notified in 1951.

### Pneumonia

There were 13 cases of Pneumonia in 1952 compared with 7 in 1951. 8 cases were admitted to Hospital, and 5 were treated at home.



**Measles**

198 cases of Measles were notified during 1952, this compares with 71 cases in 1951 and 389 cases in 1950. This follows the usual pattern for the epidemiology of this disease, i.e. an outbreak every 2 or 3 years.

**Whooping Cough**

During 1952 41 cases of Whooping Cough were reported compared with 42 in 1951. 1 case was admitted to Hospital.

**Meningococcal Infections.** There were 2 cases during the year and both were treated in hospital. 2 cases were notified in 1951.

**Erysipelas**

Two instances of this disease occurred. Only 1 case was admitted to hospital.

**Puerperal Pyrexia**

There was 1 case of Puerperal Pyrexia during 1952.

**Dysentery**

There was 1 case of Dysentery in 1952, and this was admitted to Hospital.

**EPIDEMIOLOGY**

	No. of Cases notified	Admitted to Hospital	Died
Scarlet Fever .....	28	20	—
Pneumonia .....	13	8	1
Measles .....	198	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	41	1	—
Meningococcal Infections .....	2	2	—
Erysipelas .....	2	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	1	1	—
Dysentery .....	1	1	—
	<hr/> 286 <hr/>	<hr/> 34 <hr/>	<hr/> 1 <hr/>

The following table shows the age distribution of Infectious Diseases notified during the year:—

	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over
Scarlet Fever .....	—	6	21	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia .....	—	6	2	2	2	1	—
Measles .....	18	111	67	2	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	2	29	10	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections .....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dysentery .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	<hr/> 20 <hr/>	<hr/> 152 <hr/>	<hr/> 103 <hr/>	<hr/> 5 <hr/>	<hr/> 3 <hr/>	<hr/> 3 <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>

## TUBERCULOSIS

**Staff:** Mrs. Cartledge—Tuberculosis Health Visitor

1. Cases on Register at 1st January, 1952:—

Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
Males	Females	Males	Females	
33	21	10	10	74

2. No. of new notifications during the year:—

Pulmonary	.....	.....	.....	12
Non-Pulmonary	.....	.....	.....	2
				14

There was a decrease in Pulmonary cases notified during the year, being 12 compared with 16 in 1951.

3. No. of cases removed from the Register during 1952:—

		Cured	Died	Left District	Non-TB	Total
Pulmonary	.....	4	5	3	1	13
Non-Pulmonary		2	—	1	—	3

4. No. of cases admitted to Sanatorium during 1952:— 11

5. No. of cases on register at 31st December, 1952:—

Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
Males	Females	Males	Females	
30	23	8	11	72

6. Distribution of notifications:—

			0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over
Females	.....	.....	—	1	4	2	—	—	1
Males	.....	.....	—	1	2	1	1	1	—
Total	.....	.....	—	2	6	3	1	1	1

7. Occupations of notified cases:—

Miner	.....	.....	.....	2
Scholar	.....	.....	.....	2
Housewife	.....	.....	.....	4
Motor Mechanic	.....	.....	.....	1
Winder (Engineering)	.....	.....	.....	1
Haulage Hand	.....	.....	.....	1
Factory Worker	.....	.....	.....	2
Bricklayer	.....	.....	.....	1

8. Tuberculosis Care and After Care Scheme

A.—**Provision of Extra Nourishment**

6 Patients received 2 pints of milk daily under the County Council's Care and After Care Scheme.

B.—**Loan of Equipment**

No further patients were loaned bedding and equipment during the year, but one continued to have bedding and equipment on loan under the County Council Scheme.

Statistics relating to Diphtheria Immunisation, Vaccination and Whooping Cough Immunisation, for the year ended 31st December, 1952.

### Diphtheria Immunisation

No. of children Immunised in 1952			Booster Doses in 1952	No. of children Immunised at any time up to 31/12/52			Estimated Mid-Year Population in 1952			Percentage Immunised	
Under 5 years	5-14 Years	Total		Under 5 years	5-14 Years	Total	Under 5 years	5-14 Years	Total	Under 5 years	5-14 Years
132	50	182	205	508	979	1487	1176	2300	3476	43.1	42.6

## Whooping Cough Immunisation (commenced 1/4/52)

Age at 31/12/52 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1952	1 1951	2 1950	3 1949	4 1948	Total
Number Immunised	3	7	3	3	4	20

## Vaccination

	Under 1 1952	1-4 years 1948-51	5-14 years 1938-47	15 years and over	Total
Primary	17	2	—	2	21
Re-Vaccination	—	—	—	1	1

## HOSPITAL—Isolation

All patients are admitted to the Kendray Isolation Hospital.

## HOSPITAL—General

The Becket Hospital, Barnsley, the Jessop Hospital, the Royal Hospital and Royal Infirmary, Sheffield, and the County General, Wakefield, supply the needs of the area.

## LABORATORY FACILITIES

The area is served by the Public Health Laboratory, County Medical Officer, Wood Street, Wakefield.

## AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The Ambulance Service is provided by the West Riding County Council.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

**Staff:** Domiciliary Midwives—Nurses Wroe, Newton and Fitzpatrick; Nurse Andrews (Relief).

Ante-natal and Infant Welfare Clinics were held regularly in the area during the year.

### Infant Welfare Clinics—Attendances during the year

	Children under 1 year	Children 1-5 years
Darton .....	1,611	1,332
Higham .....	1,064	909
Staincross .....	1,510	1,032

An official from the Food Office attends the Higham and Staincross Child Welfare Centres for the distribution of Orange Juice and Cod Liver Oil etc. As you are aware, Orange Juice and Cod Liver Oil are available through the Food Office for all expectant mothers, and for children until they attain 5 years. The Cod Liver Oil is a free issue but a nominal charge is made for the Orange Juice.

### Ante-Natal Clinics—Attendances during 1952

Darton .....	55
Higham .....	18
Staincross .....	33

## HOME NURSING

**Staff:** Mapplewell, Staincross, and Darton area—Nurse I. Preece (Commenced 22/7/52);  
Kexbrough, Higham and Gawber—Miss M. Johnson (Commenced 4/10/52).

Number of visits made to patients during 1952 ..... 6,371

Number of new cases undertaken in 1952 ..... 215

As in past years the Home Nursing Service is very widely used and continues to be the most valuable service in the community.

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

Routine School Medical Inspections were carried out by Dr. S. G. A. Henriques in the following schools:—

Mapplewell Council Infants

Mapplewell Council Junior Mixed

Gawber Junior Mixed and Infants

Kexbrough Junior Mixed and Infants

Darton Modern Girls

Darton Modern Boys.



Summary of defects found :—

Shool visited	No. of children examined	Ocular	E.N.T.	Heart	Lungs	Orthopaedic	Others	No. passed for treatment
Mapplewell Council Infants .....	50	—	9	3	1	—	9	1
Mapplewell Council Junior Mixed .....	131	29	10	—	5	2	15	34
Gawber Council Jnr. Mxd & Infants	49	2	4	—	—	—	6	3
Kexbrough Junior Mxd & Infants	13	3	2	—	2	—	2	2
Darton Modern Girls .....	83	11	2	1	3	—	10	10
Darton Modern Boys .....	91	15	1	4	3	1	3	13
	417	60	28	8	14	3	45	63

## CLINICS

### School Clinics

	No. of individual attendances in 1952	Total attendances
<b>Staincross</b> (1 clinic per month)		
Wesleyan Sunday School, Barnsley Road, Staincross	41	74
Dr. J. R. Murdock		
Miss H. Thorpe, Health Visitor and School Nurse.		
<b>Darton</b> (1 clinic per week)		
Infants' School, Station Road, Darton	117	280
Dr. S. G. A. Henriques		
Miss H. Thorpe, Health Visitor and School Nurse		
<b>Higham</b> (1 clinic per month)		
Church Hall, Higham Common Road, Higham	40	80
Dr. J. R. Murdock,		
Miss A. Mindham, Health Visitor and School Nurse		
Total all clinics	198	434

### Specialist Clinics

<b>Ophthalmic Clinics</b> (1 clinic per week)	
Mr. N. L. McNeil, M.B., D.O.M.S., Ophthalmologist from 7/4/52	
No. of children examined in 1952	205
No. of children seen for the first time	105
No. for whom glasses were ordered	92

<b>Orthopaedic Clinics</b> (2 clinics per month)	
Mr. T. L. Lawson, F.R.C.S., Orthopaedic Surgeon	
No. of children examined	23
Total attendances	38
No. of appliances ordered	4
No. of appliances obtained	7

<b>Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics</b> (1 clinic per month)	
Mr. W. L. Rowe, F.R.C.S., E.N.T. Surgeon	
No. of children examined	29
Total attendances	56
No. of children referred for removal of tonsils and adenoids	7

<b>Paediatric Clinics</b> (1 clinic per month)	
Dr. C. C. Harvey, M.D., M.R.C.P., Paediatrician	
No. of children examined	12
Total attendances	27

### Special Clinics

<b>Child Guidance Clinic</b>	
Dr. M. M. MacTaggart, M.A., B.Ed., Ph.D., Educational Psychologist	
No. of children examined	12
Total attendances	91

<b>Sunray Clinic</b> (2 Sessions per week)	
No. of children attending	7
Total attendances made	114

<b>Speech Therapy Clinic</b> (1 per week)	
Miss C. M. Seeley, L.C.S.T., Speech Therapist until August, 1952	
Miss P. J. Fisher, L.C.S.T., Speech Therapist from 22/9/52	
No of children seen	20
Total attendances	241

## Minor Ailments Clinics

### Darton

No. of sessions held .....	21
No. of children found to have defects .....	167
No. of children treated .....	245

### Kexbrough

No. of sessions held .....	19
No. of children found to have defects .....	179
No. of children treated .....	278

### Staincross

No. of sessions held .....	15
No. of children found to have defects .....	75
No. of children treated .....	81

### Higham

No. of sessions held .....	38
No. of children found to have defects .....	160
No. of children treated .....	248

## SCHOOL MILK AND MEALS

Return of Milk and Meals supplied on a typical day in 1952 from figures supplied by the Divisional Educational Officer.

	No. in attendance on		Milk		Dinners	
	No. on Roll	selected day	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	$\frac{3}{4}$ pt.	Free	Paid
Darton Hall Modern Boys'	418	387	192	—	46	175
Darton Hall Modern Girls'	356	319	312	—	39	170
Darton Council Junior Mixed and Infants .....	311	296	264	—	13	115
Barugh Green Council Junior Mixed and Infants .....	270	234	234	—	38	112
Gawber Council Junior Mixed and Infants .....	64	60	56	—	6	13
Kexbrough Junior Mixed and Infants .....	437	413	384	—	41	136
Mapplewell Council Junior Mixed .....	295	282	264	—	19	164
Mapplewell Council Infants .....	229	210	198	6	9	131
	2380	2201	1904	6	211	1016

It is again noted that only some 50% of the older boys are taking their  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of free school milk daily. This is a matter for regret as milk being a balanced food forms a valuable addition to the diet.

## HOME HELP SERVICE

	B/Fwd	New Applica- tions	Termi- na- tions	at 31/12/52	No. of Hours	% of Total Hours
Maternity .....	1	6	7	—	548	5.4
Tuberculosis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic Sick (incl. aged and infirm) .....	19	28	16	31	9486	93.3
Others .....	—	2	2	—	136	1.3
Totals	20	36	25	31	10170	—

This service continues to be in great demand. It is, however, an extremely difficult service to administer as, being a very costly one, it is of necessity limited, and the facilities available have to be shared amongst the cases on their relative merits.

It is interesting to note that the aged absorbed 93% of the service available this year as compared with 71% in the previous year.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

All Inspectors of Weights and Measures of the West Riding County Council are appointed Sampling Officers for the purpose of the above Act. The Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures has kindly given the following particulars of samples taken in the Darton Urban District for analysis.

				1949	1950	1951	1952
<b>Milk</b>							
Genuine	.....	.....	.....	32	27	35	18
Adulterated	.....	.....	.....	—	—	1	3
<b>Other Foods</b>							
Genuine	.....	.....	.....	1	—	1	6
Adulterated	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	—
<b>Drugs</b>							
Genuine	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	—
Adulterated	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	—

The three adulterated samples taken in Darton Urban District were found to be slightly deficient in the fat content and cautions were issued to the respective vendors by the Clerk of the County Council.

## CONCLUSION

To conclude this report I record the co-operation I have received from the Officials of the Council and the loyalty and enthusiasm of the Divisional Staff.

As I am about to take up a new appointment this will be the last report I shall have the privilege of presenting to you. I appreciate the courtesy and consideration which has been shown to me whilst I have been an Officer of your Authority.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. R. MURDOCK,

Medical Officer of Health





# **DARTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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## **REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1952**

Sanitary and Cleansing Department,  
Council Offices,  
**DARTON**

### **To the Chairman and Members of the Darton Urban District Council**

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my sixth Annual Report on Sanitary Administration in the Area during the year 1952 as follows:—

## **HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE**

### **Nuisances and Complaints**

1,204 visits and re-visits were made investigating complaints of nuisances. 547 nuisances were found affecting 345 premises. 249 Informal and 49 Statutory Notices were served in 1952. 265 Informal and 38 Statutory Notices were abated during the year.

### **Defects remedied and Improvements made**

The defects remedied and improvements made to dwellinghouses totalled 565 during the year. These consisted of repairs to roofs, walls, ceilings, floors, window frames, cooking ranges, sinks, etc.—too varied to itemise in detail.

### **Unfit Houses**

The Council's policy of assisting the unfortunate occupants of houses which are unfit for human habitation continued during 1952. Thirteen families were re-housed by the Council and the old houses which they occupied were voluntarily closed by the owners. As most of these houses occur in blocks it was only possible to secure demolition of five of them but eight other houses vacated in previous years under the same policy were also demolished making a total of thirteen houses demolished during 1952.

As there might have arisen a suggestion that the Council should allow such houses to remain occupied, no matter how bad their condition, I would state that, in my opinion, people having lived for years in hovels which are dark and damp, with low ceilings, undersize windows, no back door, no hot water or bath, served by the old fashioned privy middens

and not having a garden for the drying of clothes or where children can play should have the same chance of a Council house as those people whose only worry is that they have never had a house of their own since marriage or those people whose only inconvenience is that they are living in overcrowded conditions. I trust that the Council will continue to pursue this policy until the time when the Government again re-introduces Slum Clearance as a directive.

**Moveable Dwellings**

At the beginning of the year there were five caravans licensed for occupation in the area. One left the district during 1952 making a total of 4 licences in force at the 31st December. Licences are renewed annually and visits are regularly made to the various sites.

**Infectious Diseases—Prevention of Epidemics**

During the year 34 visits have been made with regard to certain infectious diseases for which particulars are required by the Medical Officer of Health. Where practicable the patients' bedroom and contents are disinfected with formaldehyde or patent formalin fumigators. Twenty-five houses were disinfected in 1952 and free issues of liquid disinfectant continue to be made to ratepayers who apply for same from our three depots at Darton, Mapplewell and Barugh.

**Disinfestation—Eradication of Vermin**

A total of thirty-two visits were made to dwellinghouses during the year to offer advice on the eradication of bed bugs, cockroaches and other vermin. Only three houses were found to be so verminous as to warrant special treatment by the staff. Free issues of liquid and powder insecticide continued to be made throughout the year in attempts to help householders to help themselves to rid their homes of vermin.

**Sanitary Circumstances of the District**

The following are the details of premises and sanitary circumstances of the area as at the 31st December, 1952. Ever changing conditions necessitate a close watch being kept throughout the year in order to keep these important statistics up-to-date.

Dwellings			
No. of inhabited houses	.....	.....	4030
No. of house-shops	.....	.....	79
No. of farm houses	.....	.....	33
No. of houses at Inns and Hotels	.....	.....	20
No. of moveable dwellings	.....	.....	4
Total			<hr/> 4166 <hr/>

The estimated population is 14,400 which gives an average family of approximately  $3\frac{1}{2}$  persons per dwelling.

### Business Premises, etc.

No. of Factories	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
No. of lock-up shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
No. of Hotels or Public Houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
No. of Farms	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
No. of Chapels, Churches, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
No. of Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
No. of Canteens or Cafes	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
No. of Meat Purveyors	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
No. of Fried Fish Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
No. of Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
No. of Cinemas	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
No. of other Business Premises, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	40

### Sanitary Circumstances

No. of waterclosets in district	4344	serving	4214	premises
No. of privies	.....	.....	49	serving 68 premises
No. of privy middens	.....	.....	37	serving 68 premises
No. of pail closets	.....	.....	31	serving 32 premises
No. of dustbins	.....	.....	4281	serving 4202 premises
No. of cesspools	.....	.....	76	serving 107 premises
No. of septic tanks	.....	.....	30	serving 51 premises
No. of dwellings on piped water supplies	.....	.....	.....	4162
No. of dwellings not on piped water supplies	.....	.....	.....	4
No. of dwellings with bath installed	.....	.....	.....	1797
No. of dwellings whose occupants have at least one water closet to themselves	.....	.....	.....	3015
No. of dwellings whose occupants have to share water closets with neighbours	.....	.....	.....	1062

### Waterclosets

It will be noticed that 3,015 of the dwellings in the area have their own separate water closets and some of these even possess two water closets whereas at 1,062 dwellings the occupants have to share water closets with their neighbours. If times were normal I feel sure the Council would support me in attempts to obtain at least one water closet per dwelling. At the end of the year 98.19 per cent of all the closets in the area were water closets.

### Privy Middens

At the end of 1952 there remained only 49 privies in the area. These serve 68 houses, the majority of which are isolated farmhouses or are situate in the old hamlet at Haigh which is not sewered. Twenty-five privies were abolished in 1952 making a grand total of 303 privies abolished in the last five years, surely an excellent contribution to the health of the area.



## **Dustbins**

The total number of dustbins in the area is 4281. Our two bin teams therefore handle 2,140 bins each per week. On a five day week this means that each team has an average pick-up of 435 bins per day which compares more than favourably with neighbouring authorities.

## **Cesspools**

There were 76 cesspools to service in 1952, an increase of two on the previous year when two new houses were built in the "added area" which is not sewered. The purchase of the new, larger carrying capacity cesspool emptier early in the year meant that we could easily cope with the additional work which these two cesspools produced but there will be a limit someday to the capabilities even of the new vehicle if cesspools are continually allowed to be installed and added to our rota for emptying. Relief could be obtained if the Barr Lane cesspools could be abolished as would have been the case in 1951 had the Ministry of Fuel and Power not requisitioned the land through which a proposed sewer was to pass. Perhaps 1953 will see the end of these operations after which the Council's scheme could quickly be put in hand.

## **Water Sampling at Premises not on Public Mains**

There are only four premises in the area which are not served by water from public mains. Jebb Farm and its two cottages are served by hydraulic ram from an open stream, and Brookhill Farm is served by gravitated water from an underground storage reservoir in a nearby wood. Samples of water are taken every two months as received through the taps over the kitchen sinks. Only slight pollution has been discovered but after the gross contaminations which occurred in both supplies last year we have been reluctant in 1952 to remove the restrictions imposed upon the occupants to boil the water before consumption.

## **Atmospheric Pollution**

The recordings on the various apparatus sited at the Council Offices for the degree of atmospheric pollution occurring in Darton continued to be taken in 1952.

The following is a month-by-month summary of the most important readings obtained from this apparatus:—

TABLE 1

DEPOSIT GAUGE			LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENT
			Amount of acid in atmosphere (Milligrammes of SO <sub>3</sub> per 100 square centimetres per day) (over 2.0 is excessive
	Amount of rain- fall in inches	Tons of deposit per square mile	
January .....	2.75	20.08	1.13
February .....	0.54	8.63	1.49
March .....	1.57	17.53	0.88
April .....	1.57	17.40	0.95
May .....	2.05	15.68	1.17
June .....	1.24	9.64	0.63
July .....	0.81	8.07	0.61
August .....	0.16	3.95	0.43
September .....	2.00	30.42	0.62
October .....	3.13	18.13	1.07
November .....	1.30	8.28	1.46
December .....	1.13	14.71	1.21
Totals	18.25	172.52	

Once again I draw your attention to the fact that the above readings show that a total of over twelve hundred and fifty tons of unburnt coal (sooty deposits) have been dispersed over the 7.4 square miles of the urban district. This is not only an unnecessary waste of good fuel but its presence in the atmosphere has polluted the very air we breathe and daily robbed us of the sunshine so beneficial to health.

### Rodent Control

The war on rats continued in 1952. The duties of local authorities to carry out rodent control in sewers, Council owned and private properties is contained in The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. The following table shows the extent to which the Department has performed these duties in 1952.

TABLE 2

(a) <b>Local Authority's Sewers</b>		
No. of manholes treated .....	147	
No. of manholes showing pre-bait takes .....	45	
No. of manholes showing poison takes .....	26	
(b) <b>Local Authority's Refuse Tips</b>		
No. of pre-baits laid .....	66	
No. of poison takes .....	2	
(c) <b>Test of Local Authority's Sewers</b>		
No. of manholes test-baited .....	25	
No. of manholes showing takes .....	3	



#### (d) **Private Premises**

No. of complaints investigated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
No. of pre-baits laid	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1033
No. of poison takes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	196

The Council employs on this work a part-time fully trained operator under the control of Mr. Sutton, my assistant, who organises the work necessary to keep rats to the minimum number throughout the area. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries contributes to the costs incurred providing the methods advocated by the Ministry are operated.

### **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES**

#### **Distribution of Meat**

There has been no change in the distribution of meat supplies to the people of the urban area. The Government continues to administer the Central Slaughtering Scheme whereby all rationed meat which enters the area is supplied from the Barnsley Abattoir. Allocation is made to our purveyors from a centrally situated Depot in Darton which we keep under observation from a hygienic point of view. I am afraid that the Depot is not altogether structurally ideal but with constant rumours that rationing will end I am reluctant to ask for expensive alterations to make the premises structurally perfect when they might in the near future be discontinued for use as such.

#### **Retail Meat Shops**

42 visits were made to the 19 retail meat shops in the area during 1952. I am satisfied that the standard of cleanliness is good, not only in the shops themselves but in the cutting-up rooms at the rear which are not usually seen by the customers.

#### **Food Preparing Premises**

The eight registered food preparing premises in the area where sausages, potted meat, pies, etc., are manufactured are frequently visited. These premises must comply with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 and with special standards of hygiene which the Council imposed in 1949. It was not necessary to take any formal action throughout the year to maintain a satisfactory state of cleanliness in these premises.

#### **Slaughter of Pigs (Self Suppliers)**

102 visits were made in 1952 to inspect the carcasses and organs of the 136 pigs slaughtered for home consumption. As a result of these inspections the following pork and offal was prevented from reaching the homes of the consumers because of its diseased and unfit condition:—

**TABLE 3**

No. of Pigs Affected	Parts Affected	Disease or condition	Weight lbs.
1	Head, Pluck, Mesentery and Intestines	Tuberculosis	36
1	Head, Liver and Lungs	Tuberculosis	32
1	Head and Lungs	Tuberculosis	22
1	Head and part neck Pork	Tuberculosis	20
2	Head	Tuberculosis	24
1	Pluck	Tuberculosis	8
1	Lungs and Liver	Tuberculosis	8
4	Lungs	Congested	8
1	Lungs	Pneumonia	2
1	Lungs	Tuberculosis	1
1	Liver	Parasitic	4
<hr/>			<hr/>
15		Total Weight .....	
<hr/>			<hr/>

### Other Food Condemnations

Details of foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered and destroyed as unfit for human consumption are given in the following table:—

**TABLE 4**

Foods Condemned	lbs.	Foods Condemned	lbs.
Tins—		Tins—	
Plums	2	Dressed Crab	$\frac{1}{4}$
Mincemeat	2	Fruit Salad	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Tomatoes	$41\frac{3}{4}$	Jellied Veal	6
Luncheon Meat	$1\frac{1}{4}$	Bottles—	
Stewed Steak	8	Tomato Sauce	$\frac{1}{2}$
Grapefruit	$1\frac{1}{4}$	Coffee	1
Cherries	$7\frac{1}{2}$	H.P. Sauce	$\frac{1}{2}$
Prunes	2	Tit Bits Sauce	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Lobster	$\frac{1}{4}$	Jars—	
Oranges	1	Pickles	$\frac{1}{2}$
Fish	1	Pears	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Grapes	$2\frac{3}{4}$	Onions	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Gooseberries	$\frac{3}{4}$	Apricot Jam	3
Peas	$\frac{3}{4}$	Loose—	
Evaporated Milk	$\frac{3}{4}$	Butter	16
Shoulder Ham	$8\frac{1}{4}$	Lard	2
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Total Weight			121 lbs.
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### Fried Fish Shops

1952 finally saw 17 of the 19 fried fish shops brought up to the new standards of hygiene adopted by the Council to supplement the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. A total of 135 improvements to shops and preparing places was recorded since the standards were adopted. New floors were laid, internal walls tiled or cement rendered, sinks and hot water provided, improved ventilation installed, woodwork re-painted, lighting improved and many other small but

important items dealt with to bring our fried fish and chip premises up to a satisfactory standard of hygiene. Two fried fish shops were voluntarily closed when the proprietors decided that it would be too expensive to comply with the Council's standards.

### **Food Byelaws**

The enforcement of the 1951 byelaws for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption continued in 1952. 171 visits were made to the various food shops in the area to advise the shopkeepers on how to comply with the byelaws and to seek their co-operation to secure hygienic improvements in the interests of public health. Particular attention was paid to shops who made a practice of exposing for sale in their windows or on open counters the unwrapped and therefore unprotected varieties of cakes and sweets. It is my strong opinion that no sweets should be sold unless they are properly wrapped or cartoned or offered for sale from a dust and dirt proof bottle or jar. As was expected the opposition from several shopkeepers to my suggestion was considerable. They felt that I was interfering with a privilege they had enjoyed for many, many years and that if sweets had to be protected from contamination the sweets ought to arrive at their shops with that protection already provided by the manufacturers. I sympathise with the latter argument and have promised myself a certain policy to pursue in 1953 to bring their suggestions to the attention of the manufacturers when the opportunity arises. I have a hope that sometime in the near future local authorities throughout the whole country will insist that the only efficient method of proper protection to sweets is that they be wrapped or cartoned at the place of manufacture for ultimate sale by the retailer in the same wrapped condition in which they are received at his premises. In the meantime I must record that by the end of 1952 no fewer than forty-four modern glass display cases were voluntarily installed in the shops of Darton to give the increased protection to cakes and sweets which I had sought.

### **Ice-Cream Supervision**

There remains one manufacturer only of ice-cream in the Darton area. He manufactures ice-cream of the cold-mix type and does not therefore require the extensive apparatus necessary for the heat treated type of ice-cream. His premises are visited regularly and samples of his product are submitted periodically to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination and report. The County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority for sampling ice-cream for quality and I presume they take the necessary samples for this purpose.

Other manufacturers enter the district and sell ice-cream from vans whilst others supply local shopkeepers with wrapped ice-cream for retail sale. Samples for bacteriological analysis are taken every month from all manufacturers of the ice-cream sold in Darton and the following table shows the results of the 88 samples taken in 1952.

**TABLE 5**

Manu- facturer	Total No. of samples taken	Results of Samples Taken			
		Satisfactory		Not Satisfactory	
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
A	8	8	—	—	—
B	2	1	1	—	—
C	1	—	—	—	1
D	12	10	2	—	—
E	2	2	—	—	—
F	12	12	—	—	—
G	3	3	—	—	—
H	4	3	1	—	—
I	12	12	—	—	—
J	8	8	—	—	—
K	12	9	2	—	1
L	12	12	—	—	—
Totals .....	88	80	6	—	2

Manufacturers whose ice-cream fell into unsatisfactory grades were warned and particulars of same notified to the Chief Sanitary Inspector in whose area the ice-cream was produced. This co-operation results in the necessary action being taken to secure improved conditions of cleanliness at the actual place of manufacture.

Seven samples of ice lollies were also submitted for examination during the year. All proved satisfactory.

### **Supervision of Milk Supplies**

There are nineteen farms producing milk in the area but the supervision of milk production at these is still in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Milk retailed by the 27 Distributors in the area however is under our supervision and every effort is made to secure that nothing but clean, safe milk is sold in Darton. Samples are taken regularly throughout the year so that in every period of twelve months the milk from all sources of supply is examined both bacteriologically and biologically in order to ascertain its safety or otherwise for human consumption. Most milk sold is designated and bottled but in 1953 it is expected that new Regulations will make it no longer legal for a distributor to retail milk unless it bears a special designation and is properly bottled.



The following licences were issued in 1952 under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1936 to 1949:—

**Sterilised Milk**

Dealers' Licences issued ..... 16

**Pasteurised Milk**

Dealers' Licences issued ..... 6

Supplementary Licences issued 2

**Tuberculin Tested Milk**

Dealers' Licences issued ..... 8

Supplementary Licences issued 1

The following 43 samples of Designated milks were obtained in 1952 and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for reports upon the efficiency of methods of production:—

12 samples of Pasteurised Milk.

9 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk.

10 samples of Sterilised Milk.

8 samples of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk

4 samples of Accredited Milk.

All were reported upon as satisfactory.

In addition to taking the above samples of milk for detecting unclean or improper methods of production I have made it a routine duty to submit samples of milk to the Laboratory to detect the presence or otherwise of the germ which causes tuberculosis. Twenty-one samples have been submitted in 1952 and nineteen were found to be free from infection. Two were found to be tuberculous and steps were immediately taken to trace and slaughter the diseased cows which were giving the infected milk. I am therefore pleased to have taken an active part in discovering such a danger to the health of the people of Darton and I feel sure that the Council will readily agree that the time I spent on milk sampling proves well worth while.

## **MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS FOR REPORT**

### **Factories**

43 visits were made to the 28 factories in the district, mainly with regard to lavatory accommodation and welfare of the employees. Seven slight contraventions of the Factories Acts were found and remedied in 1952.

### **Cinemas**

Visits to the two cinemas from time to time during the year revealed no change. At one cinema the advisability of increased lavatory accommodation was notified to the County Council.



**Shops Acts**

The County Council still enforce the requirements of the Shops Acts but the portions of these Acts which relate to sanitary conveniences and the welfare of the shop assistants should, in my opinion, rest with the local authority. Delegated powers sought from the County have not yet been granted.

**Rag Flock Act**

There are no premises in this district to which this Act applies.

**Pet Animals Act, 1951**

This Act, which came into force in 1952, requires all premises where pets are kept for intended sale to be registered with the local authority. Only one registration was effected during 1952.

**Stables, Pig Keepers' Premises**

No nuisances have been reported arising from premises used for the keeping of horses or pigs in the area during 1952. Advice is given to builders of proposed premises from time to time relative to siting, construction and drainage.

**Agricultural Lime Scheme**

The Department operates on behalf of the Council a scheme whereby local gardeners and allotment holders can purchase lime at reduced prices for their gardens. During 1952 a total of 322 cwts. of lime were sold under this scheme.

**Public Houses**

Fifty-nine visits were made in 1952 to the 20 public houses with a view to seeking improved hygiene relative to the washing of drinking glasses and improved sanitation in toilets. With regard to the latter a total of 33 improvements were recorded by the end of the year in items like structural alterations and decorations, the provision of paved paths to outdoor conveniences, better lighting and ventilation in toilets, covering over of outdoor urinals and provision of adequate flushing systems. Work in these directions is not yet complete, three public houses having plans approved for the complete re-building of their toilets in 1953 as a result of my efforts.

**TABLE 6**

Summary of the number of Inspections, Visits made, etc. of all kinds :—

**Dwellings**

Re general defects	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	923
Re Drainage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	242
Re ashes accommodation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77
Re closet accommodation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
Re overcrowding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23

Re infectious diseases .....	34
Re filthy conditions .....	32
Re verminous conditions .....	7
Re water supplies .....	23
Moveable dwellings .....	14
Visits with Housing Agent .....	42
Housing Act Visits .....	23
Re Offensive Accumulations .....	2
Miscellaneous Visits .....	31
<b>Food Premises</b>	
Ice-cream Premises .....	96
Fried Fish Premises .....	70
Registered Food Preparing Premises .....	25
Bakehouses .....	34
Butchers' Shops .....	42
General Food Shops .....	171
Canteens, Cafe's, etc. ....	23
Public Houses (Hygiene) .....	35
Meat Allocation Depot .....	9
Slaughter Points .....	102
Re Milk Sampling .....	60
Re Ice-cream and Lolly Sampling .....	106
Miscellaneous Visits .....	11
<b>Business Premises</b>	
Factories with Power .....	40
Factories without Power .....	3
Re Smoke Abatement .....	15
Cinemas .....	3
Public Houses re Toilets .....	24
Pet Animals Act .....	5
Miscellaneous Visits .....	11
<b>General</b>	
Piggery .....	1
Rodent Control .....	965
Re Cleansing and Salvage .....	457
Meetings attended .....	32
Interviews .....	194
Miscellaneous Visits .....	164
<b>Details</b>	
Houses disinfected .....	25
Houses disinfested .....	3
Drains tested .....	46
Water samples taken .....	20
Ice-cream Samples taken .....	88
Ice Lolly samples taken .....	7
T.B. Milk samples taken .....	19
Pasteurised Milk samples taken .....	12
Tuberculin Tested (Cert) Milk samples taken	9
Tuberculin Tested (Past) Milk samples taken	8
Sterilized Milk samples taken .....	10
Accredited Milk samples taken .....	4

## **PUBLIC CLEANSING**

### **Staff**

The Cleansing Staff consists of two bin teams of five men each, one cesspool team of two men, one tipman, one driver of a general purposes vehicle and a foreman. During holiday periods and in times of absenteeism through sickness additional temporary staff have to be engaged to maintain the services.

### **Vehicles**

The Department maintains two, seven cubic yard Dennis refuse vehicles, one 800 gallon Dennis cesspool emptier and one Scammell Mechanical Horse for use on rodent control, salvage collections, tip covering and the emptying of privy middens. It is also an excellent stand-by for when one of the refuse vehicles is in for repair.

One refuse vehicle is nearly three years old, the other just over two years old, the cesspool vehicle was delivered early in 1952 and the Scammell is in its seventh year of service to the Council.

The system of repairing our vehicles is open to improvement. It would be far better to employ our own mechanic and so save time spent in and high prices paid to local garages.

### **Depots**

The Department maintains a Depot at Barugh where the vehicles are garaged and where part of the Stores are housed, and another at Darton Main which contains the foreman's office, a messroom, another storeroom and a paper baling shed. Following my suggestion in previous years that one Central Depot to serve all the Council's Departments might be advantageous a report has been requested by the Council upon the matter and will be submitted in 1953.

### **Refuse Tips**

Three main refuse tips were used in 1952. Refuse from Kexbrough, Darton and Haigh was conveyed to Darton Main tip, that from Staincross and Mapplewell conveyed to Blacker tip and refuse from Barugh, Gawber and Higham to the Higham Cricket Club for improvements to its playing field. We are fortunate in having two or three tipping sites in reserve, including a disused canal many hundred of yards in length.

### **Frequency of Refuse Collections**

Except for the occasional holiday times when set-backs occur the bin teams have maintained a weekly collection of refuse from dustbins and pail closets. The emptying of cesspools is carried out monthly and the cleansing of the few remaining privy middens has been found to have been done sixteen times in the twelve months.

## Hours Worked

The staff normally works a 44 hour, five day week, but for six weeks before and after Xmas it was found necessary to revert back to a five and a-half day week due to the reduced number of hours of daylight during this period.

The work required to be performed in 1952 to give the public a good service was accomplished in 434 man hours less than in 1951. The specific hours allocated to the various aspects of this service are itemised as follows:—

Hours worked on dustbins .....	21912
Hours worked on privy middens .....	620
Hours worked on cesspools .....	3134
Hours worked on tip work .....	3350
Hours worked on salvage .....	1450
Hours worked on agricultural lime scheme .....	20
Hours worked on vehicle maintenance .....	461
Hours worked on disinfestations (vermin control) .....	7
Hours worked on rodent control .....	226
Hours worked on work for other departments .....	24
Hours worked on Depot improvements .....	296
Hours worked on Miscellaneous duties .....	979
Total .....	32,479

## Details of Lost Time

Annual Holidays .....	1728	hours
Sickness .....	1106	hours
Absent without permission .....	311	hours
Absent with permission .....	86½	hours
	3,231½	hours

There is a slight increase on the previous year of 33 hours lost but I am convinced that the Sick Pay Scheme is not being abused as it is in many other neighbouring authorities.

## Cost Details (wages only)

	£	s.	d.
Cost of emptying dustbins .....	3879	12	7
Cost of cleansing privy middens .....	106	19	4
Cost of emptying cesspools .....	539	11	6½
Cost of collecting and sorting etc. salvage .....	249	4	3½
Cost of vehicle maintenance .....	79	14	6½
Cost of disposing of refuse on tips .....	581	7	9
Cost of work for other departments .....	4	5	0
Cost of work on rodent control .....	39	8	6¾
Cost of work on depot improvements .....	53	0	6½
Cost of work for agricultural lime scheme .....	3	6	11
Cost of work on disinfestations .....	1	4	1½
Cost of work on miscellaneous duties .....	171	1	9
Total .....	£5,708	16	11



**The collection costs** (wages only) for the various services are as follows:—

#### **Dustbins**

213,061 emptied at 4d. per bin.

2,818 loads removed at 27s.8½d. per load.

#### **Privy Middens**

602 receptacles cleansed at 3s.6½d. per receptacle.

423 loads removed at 5s.4½d. per load.

#### **Cesspools**

853 receptacles emptied at 12s.7½d. per receptacle.

1,905 loads removed at 6s.0½d. per load.

**The disposal costs** (wages only) are as follows:—

Total cost to dispose of 5,146 loads—£581/7/8½d.

Therefore cost per load for disposal is 2/3d.

#### **Salvage Details**

##### **Total Sales in 1952**

	£	s.	d.
25 tons 16 cwt. Mixed Baled Waste Paper .....	281	18	1
17 tons 5¼ cwt. Cardboard .....	280	8	4
4 tons 11 cwt. Newsprint .....	94	8	2
3 tons 16 cwt. Rags .....	104	19	6
43,500 jars .....	181	5	0
2,412 bottles .....	11	2	0
3 tons 13¼ cwt. Scrap Tins .....	7	15	4
18¼ cwt. Light iron .....	2	5	7
¼ cwt. Aluminium .....		18	8
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>£965</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>

#### **Conclusion**

I end my report with an attempt to summarise very briefly some of the items which are worthy of further mention to remember better the year 1952:—

Abolition of old cesspool emptying vehicle.

Abatement of 565 nuisances.

Gross income of £965 received from salvaged materials.

A final total of 135 hygienic improvements recorded in the fried fish shops.

Increased wages for drivers and workmen in the Cleansing Department.

Purchase of new cesspool emptying vehicle.

Drive launched to improve toilet facilities in public houses.

Pet Animals Act, 1951, came into operation.

Milk sampling proves its vital importance when, on two separate occasions during 1952 milk was found to be infected with tuberculosis.



Increased pressure on shopkeepers to comply with the new Food Bye-Laws.

Council's policy pursued of re-housing tenants from "Condemned" houses as quickly as possible.

Ministry's proposal that an Order be made that all milk sold in Darton be Designated milk strongly supported by the Council.

My report would not be complete without expressing my gratitude to the Council for their support of my attempts to maintain and improve the standards of hygiene throughout the area and I would also like to thank the Medical Officer of Health, the Clerk to the Council and other officials for their help and co-operation during the year 1952.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

I. FIELDHOUSE,

Chief Sanitary Inspector  
Cleansing Superintendent



